(IV

ANNUAL REPORT

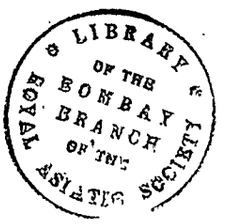
ON THE

POLICE

OF THE

TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1913.



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BOMBAY
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1914

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ERRATA.

Page 14—

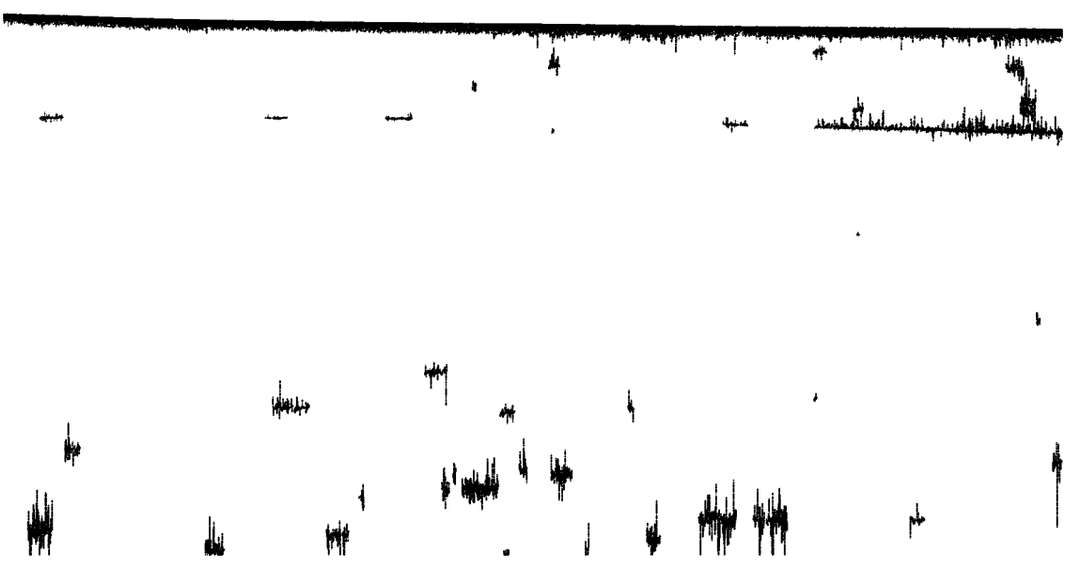
In the first line of paragraph 29, *substitute* the figure "397" for "384".

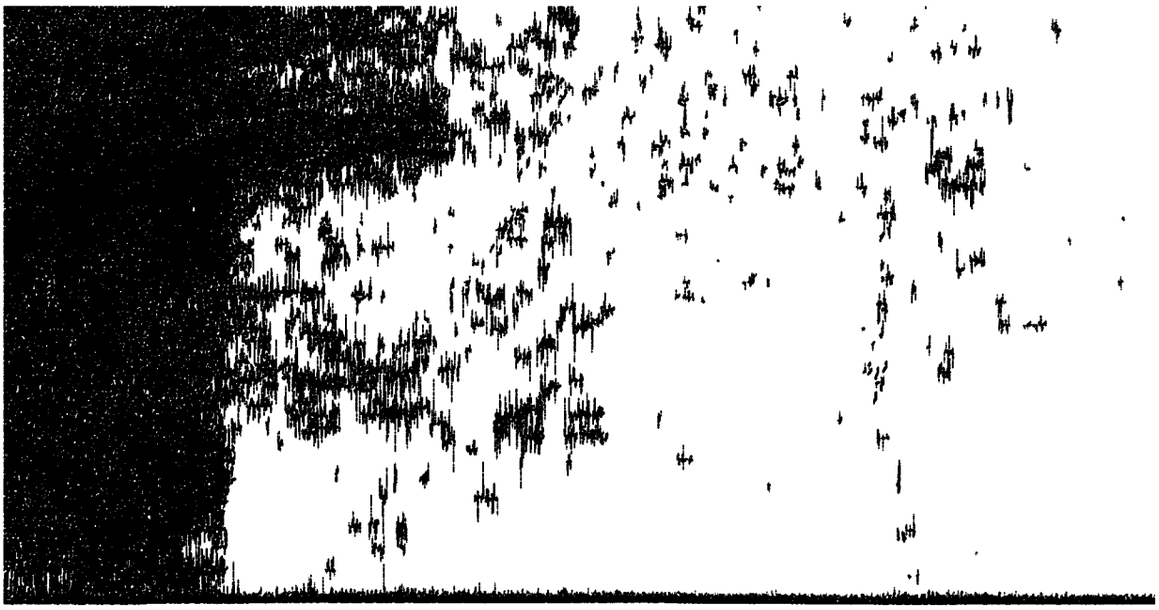
Page 16—

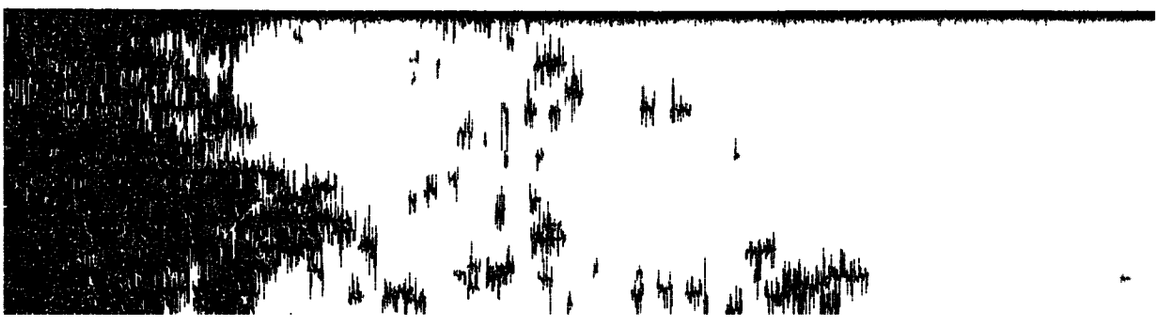
In the last but one line of paragraph 34, *add* the words "(other than Motor Cars)" after the words "Private Conveyances".

Page 31, Statement D—

In column 4 under the heading Number of Inspectors, *insert* the figure "33" opposite Bombay and the figure "1" opposite Temporary Sanitary Police, and *omit* the figures in column 5 under the heading Number of Deputy Superintendents.







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No. $\frac{4713}{7}$ OF 1914.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, ESQ., C.V.O., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1913.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th January 1886, I forwarded the report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and beg to attach hereto, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 2048, dated 30th April 1914, from that officer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 2048 OF 1914.

From

A. H. S. ASTON, ESQ.,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 30th April 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour, in returning herewith, with thanks, your Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police, for the year 1913, forwarded with your letter No. 4663/7, dated the 29th April 1914, to state that I have no remarks to offer thereon.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,

True copy.
S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

No. $\frac{4712}{7}$ OF 1914.

From

S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., C.V.O., I. C. S.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

L. ROBERTSON, Esq., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1914.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1913 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the 1st January to the 2nd May 1913, and again from the 31st October 1913 to the close of the year. During my absence on leave Mr. R. MacTier acted as Commissioner of Police.

The office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was held by Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent from the 1st January 1913 to the 30th January, and by Mr. F. C. Griffith from the 7th March to the end of the year. During the interval I was in charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., in addition to my own duties.

The office of Deputy Commissioner of Police was held by Mr. F. M. Gadney from the beginning of the year to the 15th November 1913, and thereafter till the close of the year by Mr. O. A. Harker.

Reported crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 60,861 against 66,844 in 1912 and 55,528 in 1911. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1912 and 1913.

	1912.					1913.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	59	3	62	63	125	41	1	42	47	89
„ II ...	514	34	548	...	548	548	88	636	...	636
„ III ...	1,119	5	1,124	...	1,124	1,237	4	1,241	3	1,244
„ IV ...	64	27	91	3,065	3,156	55	26	81	3,702	3,783
„ V ...	6,102	190	6,292	52	6,344	6,114	264	6,378	79	6,457
Total ..	7,858	259	8,117	3,180	11,297	7,995	383	8,378	3,831	12,209
Class VI ...	38,894	8,544	47,438	8,109	55,547	32,497	8,404	40,901	7,751	48,652
Grand Total ...	46,752	8,803	55,555	11,289	66,844	40,492	8,787	49,279	11,582	60,861

Statement A, Part I, Police Cognizable Cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 40,492 against 46,752 in 1912 and 43,243 in 1911.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) there were 7,995 cases against 7,858 in 1912 and 7,328 in 1911.

Under class VI, 32,497 cases were reported against 38,894 in 1912 and 35,915 in 1911.

5. Including 278 cases pending from the preceding year, there were 40,770 cases for disposal during the year under report against 46,972 in 1912 and 43,401 in 1911. **Police Cognizable cases for disposal.**

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,126 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 32,644 under Class VI.

Under the Indian Penal Code there is a comparatively small rise of 137 cases. This may be in some measure due to sustained work and registration of crime in the two new sub-divisions opened in January 1913 at Princess Street and Maharbaudi, as the volume of crime registered at other police stations was much the same as in 1912.

Under Class VI there is a very noticeable decrease of 6,297 cases, the decline being chiefly in the A, C and D divisions. "Cocaine" and "Hawkers" are the two main heads under which a decrease has occurred. As regards the former, the decrease arises in some measure from the prosecution and imprisonment of certain notable traffickers in the drug and also from the fact that the officers of the A'bkári Department have now been empowered to prosecute their own cases without reference to the Police. As regards hawkers, it has been noticed in one or two divisions that these classes have commenced to avail themselves more freely of the privilege accorded to them of plying their business in certain specified streets, and in consequence the police have not found it necessary to institute so many prosecutions.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1913 was 551 against 298 in 1912 and 397 in 1911. Of these 299 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 252 under Class VI against 213 and 85 respectively in the year preceding. Of the 551 excluded cases 56 were declared to be false after being brought to trial as compared with 66 in 1912 and 50 in 1911. **Police Cognizable cases struck off.**

In 28 cases compensation ranging from one rupee to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the magistracy under section 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 1·36.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 364 as against 278 in 1912 and 220 in 1911. **Pending Police cases.**

8. During the year under report 39,810 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 46,348 in 1912 and 42,735 in 1911. Of these 35,225 resulted in conviction, which gives a percentage of 88·48 as compared with 91·29 in 1912 and 91·26 in 1911. **True Police Cognizable cases.**

Under the Indian Penal Code 7,615 cases were classed as true against 7,599 in 1912 and 7,086 in 1911. Of these 3,639 ended in conviction, which gives a percentage of 47·78 against 57·49 in 1912 and 56·13 in 1911.

Under Class VI 32,195 cases were classed as true. Of these, 31,586 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 98·10 as compared with 97·92 in 1912 and 98·52 in 1911.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported in 1913 stands at 98·31.

9. The total number of offences under all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,364 against 2,765 in 1912 and 2,446 in 1911. The percentage of non-detection works out to 8·32 against 5·96 in 1912 and 5·65 in 1911. The increase of 599 undetected cases falls chiefly under Lurking House Trespass, Theft and Criminal Breach of Trust, and the bulk of these undetected cases (*viz.* 385) were registered in the C division. The result is chiefly due to the fact that police stations on the new system were opened at Princess Street and Maharbaudi in January 1913, which laid the foundation of **Undetected Police Cognizable cases.**

better and more continuous registration of complaints. Scrutiny of the records of both these stations shows that a large number of cases were registered under Sections 406 and 408, Indian Penal Code, and that all petty cases, in which the value of the property involved was small, were duly brought on to the books of the station. Under the system introduced at these stations it is not easy for cases to escape registration and final classification.

Result of Trial by classes.

10. *Class I.—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 43 cases for disposal including 2 pending from the previous year, of which 31 ended in conviction. In 1912 there were 59 such cases and in 1911, 88.

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 567 cases for disposal including 19 cases pending from the previous year, as compared with 520 in 1912 and 517 in 1911. Convictions were obtained in 280 cases. The increase falls chiefly under the following heads:—

	1912.	1913.
Grievous hurt	109	134
Hurt	140	153

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—Including 22 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,259 cases for disposal, against 1,155 in 1912 and 1,139 in 1911. Convictions were obtained in 316 cases. The increase of cases falls chiefly under the head of Lurking House Trespass, serial No. 29.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 55 cases against 66 in 1912 and 46 in 1911. Eighteen out of the 55 cases ended in conviction.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 88 cases pending from the previous year, 6,202 cases occurred for disposal against 6,181 in 1912 and 5,678 in 1911. The rise and fall of cases in this class is as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Theft, ordinary	4,934	4,910
Criminal Breach of Trust	603	745
Cheating	381	284

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 32,644 cases, inclusive of 147 ponding from the previous year, as compared with 38,991 in 1912 and 35,935 in 1911. A conviction was obtained in 31,586 cases.

Serious Crime.

11. During the year 1913 the police registered 24 cases of murder and attempt at murder against 31 in 1912 and 25 in 1911. Of these 10 ended in conviction, one in acquittal, one case was withdrawn, 9 cases were undetected and 2 were pending at the close of the year. In one case the accused was declared a lunatic.

Five cases of culpable homicide occurred of which 4 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

One case of infanticide was tried by the Sessions Court and resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

Sessions Cases and Persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 56 cases against 47 in 1912 and 48 in 1911. Of these, 45 cases ended in conviction, 9 in acquittal, and 2 cases were withdrawn. These cases involved altogether 69 persons, of whom 54 were convicted, 12 were acquitted, while the charges against three were withdrawn.

13. I subjoin the usual statement of cases of suicide compiled by the Coroner of Bombay.

European.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
5	1	3	...	8	4	8	1	...	...	47	23	71	32	103

During the year the coroner held 440 inquests against 380 in 1912 and 401 in 1911. Fourteen inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 192 cases of simple accidental death against 222 in 1912 and 185 in 1911.

Offences under Special and Local laws.

14. Including 143 cases pending from the preceding year, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 32,484 against 38,991 in 1912 and 35,935 in 1911. Of these 31,457 cases ended in conviction.

The Police dealt during 1913 with 166 under the A'bkári Act, all of which with one exception ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases were cocaine prosecutions, the most notable case being one in which two constables of the C division arrested a Bania on suspicion with 200 grains of the drug in his possession, and eventually with the help of the superior staff discovered a further haul of 4,348 grains, valued at Rs. 815, in the house of another Bania. Another noteworthy cocaine case is mentioned below in the paragraph on the work of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Cognizable Crime, Direct Cases.

15. The total number of direct magisterial cognizable cases was 8,787 against 8,803 in 1912 and 10,608 in 1911. Of these 8,094 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92·11. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 8,990, of whom 8,144 were convicted.

Statement A, Part II, Persons in Police cases.

16. During the year under report 41,601 persons were arrested by the Police, exclusive of 286 arrested at the close of 1912, as against 44,933 in 1912 and 44,040 in 1911. Of these 39,744 persons were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 94·88 against 95·96 in 1912 and 96·53 in 1911. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Commissioner of Police cancelled 172 bail-bonds, as compared with 40 in 1912 and 27 in 1911.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Class I to V) 5,181 persons were tried and 4,268 were convicted, giving a percentage of 82·37 as compared with 87·44 in 1912 and 85·12 in 1911.

Under Class VI, 36,340 persons were tried of whom 35,476 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97·62 against 96·34 in 1912 and 98·18 in 1911.

At the close of 1913, 274 persons were awaiting trial against 286 in 1912 and 154 in 1911.

Statement B, Part I, Non-cognizable cases.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 11,582 as compared with 11,289 in 1912 and 11,677 in 1911. With 14 cases pending from the previous year, the total number for disposal was was 11,596, of which 4,146 ended in conviction.

Statement B, Part II, Persons in non-cognizable cases.

18. In these 11,582 non-cognizable cases, 15,680 persons were involved, of whom 4,134 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 66,557 offenders in both congnizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

Offences.	Religion.														Grand Total.
	Europeans.		Portuguese Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cognizable ...	521	16	511	30	39,487	2,110	16,097	189	379	2	508	27	48,503	2,374	50,877
Non-cognizable .	143	13	448	30	8,715	917	4,198	294	65 7	64	182	19	14,343	1,337	15,680
Total ...	664	29	959	60	39,202	3,027	20,295	483	1,036	66	690	46	62,846	3,711	66,557

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 6,85,460 as compared with Rs. 5,79,579 in 1912 and Rs. 6,19,848 in 1911. The total value of property recovered was 2,31,155, which gives a recovery percentage of 33·72 as compared with 39·52 in 1912 and 47·17 in 1911. The bulk of the property stolen formed the subject of ordinary theft and of criminal breach of trust. The police of the D division acquitted themselves creditably in two cases of theft. In one case they recovered practically the whole of the stolen property three months after the commission of offence, and in the other, after arresting the accused in the Bhor State, they were enabled by dint of continuous enquiry to trace the property to six different receivers, all of whom were charged and convicted with the thief. The C Division managed to effect the arrest of a diamond broker, who had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of property valued at Rs. 46,000 and recovered more than 38,000 rupees' worth of stolen goods.

Criminal Investigation Department.

21. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay City, stood at the end of the year at 1 Superintendent, 7 Inspectors, 8 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Jamadars, 24 Head Constables, and 41 Constables.

One hundred and seven criminal cases were dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year, on their own initiative, and assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all cases of importance or special interest. The Criminal Investigation Department scrutinized 65 plays of which 61 were passed as unobjectionable, 2 were passed subject to amendment, and 2 were rejected.

There were no seizures of proscribed books during the year. Assistance was rendered on frequent occasions to the Mofussil Police and to the Police of other Presidencies and Provinces and also to the Excise Department.

Among the more interesting cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department may be included the following:—

(*a*) *The Gujarat Bank Case.*—One William Williams was charged was cheating and forgery in respect of certain documents pledged with the Gujarat Bank for Rs. 1,800 and 1,500. He was convicted under sections 420, 468 and 471 and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Court on the 2nd July 1913.

(*b*) *Messrs. Treacher and Company's Case.*—R. H. Bunnell, a native of Bristol, England, absconded after committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,163-8-0, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Company. He was arrested in England and was brought by Inspector Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department to Bombay for trial. He was convicted under section 408, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to 10 months' rigorous imprisonment in June and July 1913 on three separate charges.

(*c*) *Manilal Ambalal Yajnik.*—A native of Petlad, a bold and successful swindler and cheat, was arrested in May 1913 for cheating in respect of Rs. 500 and Rs. 350 and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 252. He was convicted for two offences of cheating and one of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment in July and August 1913.

(*d*) *Small Causes Court Case.*—One Nathu Karson was arrested in July 1913 for cheating by personating a plaintiff in the Small Causes Court and for forging a document of the Court for the purpose of obtaining a warrant for execution. He was committed to the Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for offences under sections 471, 466 and 419, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced by the Sessions Court to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges.

(*e*) "*Captain*" *Harrison's Case.*—In this case one Harrison, an ex-officer of the British Cavalry, with many *aliases*, was prosecuted for having systematically defrauded a French prostitute whom he met in Madras after his release from jail on the expiry of a former sentence. Having fleeced his victim, Harrison sent her to a brothel in Bombay and drew on her earnings. He was put up on three charges of cheating and was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 on each charge.

(*f*) *Ewart Latham's Forgery Case.*—This was a case in which a blank cheque was stolen from Messrs. Ewart Latham's premises, filled in for Rs. 10,826, a signature forged and the cheque cashed immediately after Messrs. Ewart Latham's premises had been destroyed by fire. One of the firm's employés was arrested and charged with the offence of theft, cheating and forgery for the purpose of cheating. The investigation left little moral doubt that the accused was also guilty of incendiarism, having fired the offices to cover the crime, but no substantial evidence could be obtained to support that charge. The accused was committed to the Sessions where the Jury, failing to appreciate the evidence, brought in a verdict of "not guilty". The presiding Judge discharged the accused, making severe comments on the lack of acumen and the perversity displayed by the Jury.

(*g*) *Framroz Maneckji Oomrigar's Case.*—An old offender named F. M. Oomrigar, who was undergoing a term of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment for forging a will, was sent to the J. J. Hospital for medical treatment. He absconded from the hospital but was subsequently arrested and convicted and sentenced to 2 years' further imprisonment. He was also charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments worth Rs. 2,000, convicted and sentenced to a further term of 6 months' simple imprisonment in May 1913.

(*h*) *The Doctor Street Cocaine Case.*—In this case two accused were arrested with cocaine valued at Rs. 17,150 in their possession. Both accused were convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. Gold medallions were awarded by the Collector of Excise to Khan Saheb M. H. Taqi and Khan Saheb F. M. Taqi for their action in this case.

(*i*) *Postal Money Order Cheating Cases.*—In these cases telegraphic money orders for Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 respectively from Bengal were fraudulently received by one Abdul Jabbar. He was aided and abetted by one Abdul Hassan. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to 5 months' rigorous imprisonment each and further ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 125 each or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

(*j*) *The fraudulent marriage of a Koli girl to a Bania.*—In this case a Koli girl about 9 years of age was married to a Bania aged about 60 by three Hindus who falsely represented that one of them was her brother and that the girl was a Bania by caste. The complainant was induced in this way to part with Rs. 1,500 and to marry the girl. All three accused were charged and two of them were convicted and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

(*k*) *K. & N. Sub-Division Revolver Case.*—In this case a Pathan named Meer Alum Hussain was found to be in possession of two revolvers without a license. Both the revolvers were of German make. He was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In addition to the above, the Criminal Investigation Department were engaged in the latter part of the year in enquiring into the circumstances attending the financial crisis which led to the failure of a number of Banks. Cases were instituted against the Manager and Accountants of the Credit Bank which were *sub judice* at the close of the year.

Twenty-one foreigners were deported under Act III of 1864 during 1913. This number comprised 10 transfrontier Pathans (including 4 Pathans for whose deportation orders were received in 1912), 5 Russians, 3 Arabs, 2 Syrian Christians and 1 Persian.

The 2 Syrian Christians (mother and son) were engaged in traffic in women; they were indentified as having previously been deported: and fresh orders were therefore obtained for their deportation.

Of the 5 Russians, 2 were identified as pimps engaged in the traffic in European women.

One Sikh deportee from Hongkong was taken charge of and sent to his native place in the Punjab.

One male, 3 females and 9 children were repatriated to South Africa and Burma by the Criminal Investigation Department.

Three indigent Christians (1 female and 2 males) and 4 Indians (2 females and 2 males) were helped through the instrumentality of the Criminal Investigation Department, either with passages, money, or by admission into public charitable institutions.

The Muharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without trouble. The Criminal Investigation Department were actively engaged in connection with these festivals in keeping me informed of the trend of public opinion and feeling and with scrutinizing the mela songs for the Ganpati.

586 incoming and outgoing steamers were boarded by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year.

The Finger Print Bureau has maintained its efficiency. 4,930 slips were received during the year for identification and 1,426 were traced, giving a percentage of 28·9.

The total number of finger print slips on record at the close of the year was 39,303.

In addition to this work, the Finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 792 candidates for employment as sweepers in the Municipal Health Department, 24 of whom were found to be convicts.

The above statements and figures do not represent the whole activities of the Criminal Investigation Department. Much of their work is of a confidential nature and does not find its way into the Courts or public records.

Preventive Action.

22. During the year 1913 the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 57 persons as against 53 in 1912 and 58 in 1911.

New Sub-divisions.

23. The two new sub-divisional stations at Princess Street and Maharbaudi worked satisfactorily throughout the year, and the Indian Sub-Inspectors at these two centres and in Colaba, Nagpada and Agripada prosecuted successfully 1,143 of the more straightforward cases during the year. Pending the building of new police stations at Gamdevi, Lamington Road, Hansraj Lane, Esplanade Police Court, and other places the reorganization scheme has come practically to a standstill. Arrangements are being made however to apply the scheme to the Water and Dock divisions, the quarters for which were completed at Mody Bay and Frere Road during the year under report and were occupied from the 1st January 1914.

Five new Indian Sub-Inspectors are expected from the Nasik Training School in June, and six more will then be sent there for an eighteen months' course of training. It is to be hoped that at least one new police station will have been built before the expiry of their term of training, as otherwise there will be serious difficulty in accommodating them with both work and quarters. Paidhoni could be made the headquarters of a new sub-division, provided that the accommodation scheme between Jail Road and Sandhurst Road is completed with reasonable despatch. At present the further development of the reorganization scheme is delayed for lack of buildings. The present D Division, for which new police stations are to be built at Gamdevi and Lamington Road, is particularly badly off in the matter of accommodation, and until proper police stations on the new model are provided it is difficult to ameliorate the internal administration of that area.

The Arms Act.

24. (*a*) In April 1913 it was decided to take a Census of the arms held by Europeans, Anglo-Indians and other exempted persons residing in Bombay. At first the undertaking appeared to present some difficulty, particularly considering the number of exempted persons, as from the records of the last Census it was computed that there were at least 16,082 exempted persons, of whom 10,434 were males, and the difficulty lay principally in devising a means of discovering their names and residences. With the aid of the Divisional Police this difficulty was surmounted and we have now on record a complete list of the weapons in possession of exempted persons. This with the present system of verifying the purchase of arms from dealers will give an approximate idea of how arms are distributed in the City at any time. To complete the list the names of the 264 Justices of the Peace and the 46 title holders, who are also exempted, had to be added and the number of arms in their possession ascertained.

The Census was successfully carried out with the following result:—

Arms in the possession of:—

	Arms.
Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Title-holders	721
Justices of the Peace	85

Holders of licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police to possess arms number 389 with 700 arms.

With regard to the number of arms purchased from dealers in Bombay, 1,241 references were made necessitating enquiries in almost all parts of the British Dominions. The system so far as it goes is satisfactory and until such time as all exempted persons, European and Indian, are required to register their arms at a Police Station it is the best that can be devised.

In the subjoined Table A the number of licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act for 1913 is given showing an increase of 148 licenses and a decrease of 99 licenses as compared with the preceding year. There were 45 new licenses granted to the communities shown in Table B (1).

Table B shows the communities to which the licensees belong (Table 1, item 6) and the 45 new licenses mentioned above are shown in Table B (1) distributed amongst the several communities. These 45 licenses cover 74 arms. A record of the cancelled licenses is shown in Table B (2) and the manner of their disposal is given in Table B (3). There were altogether 36 licenses cancelled involving 55 arms, 26 lbs. gunpowder and 34 persons.

At the close of the year there were therefore 390 persons possessing 711 arms, including theatrical companies many of which possess arms in excess of the quantity which would be considered reasonable for private persons. These theatrical arms are of an obsolete pattern.

Throughout the year the shops and godowns of dealers in arms and explosives were inspected and the periodical stock-taking showed that the books were carefully kept and agreed with the stock in hand. There were 25 prosecutions under the Act (involving 27 persons) of which 25 ended in conviction.

TABLE A.

Serial Number.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1912.	1913.		
1	Transport licenses VII, V	418	378	...	40
2	Registered export licenses	994	956	...	38
3	Export licenses	581	621	40	...
4	Import licenses	350	360	10	...
5	Journey licenses	118	135	17	...
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition .	440	449	9	...
7	Possession licenses for Military Stores XV ...	4	5	1	...
8	Possession licenses for ·303 and ·450 bore ammunition.	52	49	...	3
9	Dealers' licenses	38	38	...	...
10	Permits to public servants	157	140	...	17
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	1,264	1,335	71	...
12	Permits for H. M. the Amir's consignments...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	4,417	4,466	148	99

TABLE B

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Jambias.	Bayonets.	Katiars.	Total amount of gunpowder.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
												Lbs.		
Hindus	9	119	31	14	4	122	12	11	3	4	...	2	329	138
Parsis	38	65	55	14	3	19	7	10	...	...	...	...	210	116
Native Christians	5	58	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	64	68
Mahomedans	18	40	13	3	2	20	...	3	...	...	1	1	100	61
Japanese	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Jews	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Europeans not exempt (see clause 13, schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules).	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Total ...	71	285	102	32	9	161	19	24	3	4	1	13	711	390

TABLE B (1).

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Daggers.	Total number of Arms.	Total numb r of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Hindus	1	13	3	3	1	3	1	29	15	15*
Parsis	4	4	1	7	2	3	4	25	11	11†
Native Christians	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Mahomedans	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	10	9	9
Japanese	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Jews	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	1	1	1
Europeans not exempt (see clause 13, schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules, 1909).	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	2
Total ...	11	25	6	10	5	12	5	74	45	45

* One Bhatia High Priest possesses 12 arms.

† One Theatrical Co. possesses 8 arms.

TABLE B (2).

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air guns or rifles.	Swords.	Daggers.	Total amount of gunpowder.	Total number of arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of licenses cancelled.
								Lbs.			
Hindus	...	6	1	3	...	3	...	...	13	10	10
Parsis	7	5	6	3	1	6	6	...	34	13	15
Native Christians ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	4	4
Mahomedans	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	5
Japanese	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	2
Total ...	8	15	8	6	1	10	7	26	55	34	36

TABLE B (3).

Arms how disposed of.	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in office	17	13
Sold to authorised persons	7	5
Removed to another district, (one left India)	9	5
Licenses countersigned for Presidency by Revenue Commissioners. Bombay licenses cancelled.	3	2
Consumed when the Royal Theatre was burned down	3	...
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license holder and a cancelled license revived in the name of a Theatrical Co.	14	6
An owner became Ráo Sáheb	2	1
Gunpowder licenses	26 lbs.	4
Total ...	55 arms and 26 lbs. gunpowder.	36

(*b*) Under the Explosives Act 345 licenses were issued showing an increase of 35 licenses over the previous year and a decrease of 4 licenses in item 2. Explosives Act.

The purposes for which the licenses were issued are shown in Table C.

The magazines (item 8) were found on inspection to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Under the Act there were 63 prosecutions ending in conviction.

TABLE C.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
			1912.	1913.		
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	14	15	1	...
2	Possession and sale	B	161	157	...	4
3	Possession	C	3	3	...	...
4	Possession	F	...	...	...	...
5	Licenses in Form E (*bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	82	98	16	...
6	Sale	L	1	1	...	...
7	General license (*vide* Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 12th July 1910).	...	40	58	18	...
8	Magazine buildings	J	12	12	...	...
9	Floating Magazine	K	1	1	...	...
	Total ...		314	345	35	4

(*c*) The subjoined table D gives the number and description of the licenses issued under the Petroleum Act and shows an increase of 4 licenses over the previous year. Petroleum Act.

TABLE D.

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in		Increase.	Decrease.
		1912.	1913.		
1	General Import licenses	5	5	...	...
2	Special Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum.	7	8	1	...
3	General Transport licenses for dangerous petroleum.	7	5	...	2
4	Special Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum.	1	4	3	...
5	General Transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum.	4	4	...	...
6	Possession licenses (dangerous)	7	7	...	...
7	Possession and Transport (Motor owners) ...	23	23	...	...
8	Carbide of Calcium, possession and transport .	9	11	2	...
	Total ...	63	67	6	2

Poisons Act.

(*d*) Under the Poisons Act there were 32 licenses renewed from the previous year. The stock and sale-books have been carefully kept. The retail sales were few.

The Motor Vehicles Act.

(*e*) In the subjoined table E is given the number of motor vehicles registered, transferred, etc., throughout the year under review.

There were 540 cars registered altogether, *i.e.* 90 more than in 1912 and 128 more than in 1911, which brings the total number of cars running in Bombay City up to 1,810 approximately.

At the close of the year there were 158 Public motor vehicles plying for hire in the City and 319 licenses and certificates of competency were issued to the drivers of these cars. Most of these cars are up to date and of good manufacture and include such makes as the Napier, Minerva, Panhard, Daimler B. S. A., Siddley Deasy, etc.

Of the 9 cases shown in item 10 of the table, two were cases of rash and negligent driving, the remainder being purely accidental.

The District Magistrates, Poona and Sátára, were given the services of an officer of this department whenever required throughout the year for the purposes of examining public motor vehicles and testing intending drivers of such vehicles.

TABLE E.

		1912.	1913.
1	Number of vehicles registered	450	540
2	Total number of motor vehicles registered since 1905 ...	...	2,910
3	Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay ...	1,408	1,810
4	General numbers in Bombay City	33	35
5	Number of transfers effected	591	673
6	Number of vehicles licensed to ply for hire	153	158
7	Number of certificates of competency issued	109	319
8	Number of motor driving licenses issued	2,517	3,176
9	Number of accidents (including fatal)	230	338
10	Number of fatal accidents	18	9
11	Number of prosecutions	387	298
12	Number of convictions	314	238
13	Number of cases withdrawn	13	17
14	Number of cases acquitted	...	43
15	Number of drivers warned by Head Office for minor offences .	99	71
16	Number of Public Motor Car Licenses suspended by Head Office.	10	28
17	Number of cars broken up or removed out of the Presidency .	31	...

(*f*) The following table shows the manner in which accidents occurred to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars. Tram Cars.

There has been a reduction in the number of accidents both fatal and otherwise as will be seen from the table, and with regard to accidents to passengers and pedestrians alone, the number has fallen from 403 in 1912 to 324.

The localities in which most accidents occurred are Byculla (34), Hornby Road (27), Girgaum Road (23), Bhendi Bazaar (23), Parel Road (15), Ripon Road (15).

Grant Road and Null Bazaar are accountable for 4 accidents each, Paidhoni for 6 and Abdul Rehman Street for 7.

TABLE F.

Tram Car accidents.

Nature of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed (1913).						Total.
			Passengers		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1912.	1913.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ...	382	328	121	47	152	22	7	11	360
Serious do. ...	43	32							
Fatal do. ...	11	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	4
Total, 1913 ...	...	364	122	50	152	22	7	11	364
Total, 1912 ...	436	...	36	168	199	8	1	24	436

Number of Trams running and Mileage covered.

	Bogie.	Single.	Two car trams.	Mileage.
1912	100	50	22	3,983,907
1913	100	50	30	4,607,621

(*g*) During the year under review there were 12 theatres, 9 cinema theatres and 3 circuses licensed. For the Máhim Fair 2 cinematograph licenses were issued and early in the year 9 places of public amusement were licensed at the now defunct "Maidánia". Theatres.

That the popularity of the cinema shows has not waned may be gathered from the fact that during the year 4 new cinema theatres have been erected—one at Grant Road, 1 at Sandhurst Road, 1 at Null Bazaar and 1 at Bhendy Bazaar. They are of the usual corrugated iron type with the operating cabin, which is built of brick and cement, outside. The Novelty, Gaiety and Edwardes theatres were used for cinema shows throughout the year.

The theatres are in order, with sufficient exits and with fire appliances and a water-supply as good as circumstances will permit. Improvements are still being carried out.

Before renewing the licenses of theatres and cinematographs the buildings are subjected to an examination by the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, the Electrical Engineer, the Chief of the Fire Brigade and by this office and no licenses are renewed until everything has been reported to be in good order. The telephone authorities attend to the telephone connections throughout the year. As in previous years the above officers have, whenever called upon, helped with advice and assistance in matters pertaining to theatres.

There were 285 performance licenses issued throughout the year. Of the 71 plays sent for review one only was found to be objectionable. Orders prohibiting the production of 8 films were issued.

Pilgrims.

25. During the year under report, 15,319 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The details of the Haj Season will be found in the report of the Protector of Pilgrims, which will shortly be submitted to Government.

Fire.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1913 was 175, and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 23,45,143. The figures for the year preceding were :—

Fires	151
Value of property lost	Rs. 29,93,183

Statement D—Police Establishment.

27. Two additional Constables were sanctioned during the year for partrol duty at night, round the Paper Currency Office (*vide* Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3064, dated 15th August 1913).

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same, namely,—

1 Inspector.
1 Sergeant.
1 Head Constable.
7 Constables.

The population of the City according to the final figures of the census of 1911 is 979,445 and the proportion of true crime to population stands at 1 to 24·60 as compared with 1 to 21·22 in 1912 and 1 to 22·91 in 1911.

The proportion of true crime to each police unit stands at 14·04 as compared with 16·30 and 17·05 in 1912 and 1911, respectively.

Statement E—Armament.

28. During 1913 an additional supply of 42 Webley revolvers was received for the use of the Indian Sub-Inspectors of the Force ; and one Webley and 12 Enfield revolvers, which had become unserviceable, were exchanged for the same number of the Webley pattern.

Punishments and Rewards.

29. During the year 384 officers and men were punished as compared with 399 in 1912 and 393 in 1911.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally	354
Judicially	12
Dismissed	31

Of the total number punished departmentally 8 were Europeans and 346 were Indians. One European Sergeant and an Indian Sub-Inspector were dismissed, and the services of another Sergeant were dispensed with. As usual the majority of the punishments were of a minor character for small misdemeanours.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*)	By the issue of Good Service Tickets	469
(*b*)	By the grant of silver stripes	
(*c*)	„ „ two stripes	31
(*d*)	„ „ one stripe	114
(*e*)	By the A'bkári Department	42
(*f*)	By the Magistrates	33
(*g*)	By the Commissioner of Police	280
(*h*)	Otherwise rewarded	158
	Total ...	1,127

Two hundred and fifty-three men were promoted to higher grades in the ordinary course. The men mentioned under (*g*) above received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good or plucky work, while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The title of Khán Sáheb was conferred during the year on Inspectors Mahomed Hussein Taki and Faizullah Mahomed Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Police Constable No. 2212/D distinguished himself by tackling and arresting single handed a house-breaker armed with a knife who had already stabbed a watchman. The plucky action of Police Constables No. 1252/E and

No. 610/E in Madanpura has been separately reported to Government in my letter No. 3523—17 of April 1st, 1914. Police Constable No. 1789/D did good work in swimming out and rescuing a young Mahomedan girl from drowning near Chaupáti; while similar action on the part of Police Constable No. 998/D has been reported through Government to the Royal Humane Society. Police Constable No. 1896/K did excellent detective work in a case in which a gang of six Madrasis stole a box of coins from the General Post Office, and a house-breaking case in Fergusson Road was cleverly unearthed by the efforts of Police Constables No. 314/K and 1129/K. In various other cases Police Constables have acquitted themselves unusually well and have been duly rewarded.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers able to read and write has risen from 165 to 221, and of these 69 are literate in English. Literate Constables numbered 908 in 1913 as compared with 814 in 1912 and 732 in 1911. Of the 908 literate Constables, 48 are literate in English. **Education.**

The Haji Mahommed Haji Ismail Sobani Night School has been regularly attended by 35 Musalman Constables. They are taught English by an experienced graduate and two assistants, partly by the conversational method and partly by translation into the vernacular. I examined the school a short time ago and find that several of the men understand English fairly well and can converse in English on simple subjects, while those in the Senior Class are beginning to write letters and reports of crime in English. Their handwriting is in most cases very legible and well-formed. The teaching staff tell me that most of the men have improved in intelligence, and considering that when they first commenced attending the school in 1911 none of them knew a word of English, the present results reflect great credit upon the Superintendent, Mr. Ali Mahomed Munshi, and Mr. Reuben, the Senior Master, and his assistants.

The Head-quarter English School for Constables was opened on the 1st November 1912 with the previous sanction of Government. The number of men who attend it is now 200. Examinations have been held at the end of each term, *i. e.*, in April and October. At the outset one class was formed, which as a result of examination has now developed into three classes, namely, 2nd Standard (Junior) with 40 students, 1st Standard (Senior) with 70, and 1st Standard (Junior) with 90 students. At Professor Fraser's suggestion, Part I of the "Do and say method of teaching English" was introduced and was completed during the first term; Professor Fraser's first book in English by the direct method was introduced and is being read by the Senior 1st Standard, and his second book was introduced in the upper class during the third term. The men are making satisfactory progress. Lectures have been delivered twice a week to the men on their duty to the public, on hygiene and on the Police Act. At the request of Mr. Adilshah, the School Master, Dr. Sayad Shamsuddin Mahommadi delivered a lecture on tuberculosis with magic lantern slides, and two lectures on public health were given to the men by Mr. P. C. Pange.

Professor G. Nelson Fraser was good enough to pay a visit to the School and was satisfied with the progress so far made. Mr. Adilshah is considerably handicapped in his efforts by the number of men whom he has to teach. He has kindly allowed his son to teach one of the classes free of expense to Government; but I am convinced that if we are to make the School thoroughly successful, we must allow an extra teacher, as 200 men divided into three classes is too large a burden for one man. In spite of the fact that the men's regular duties are heavy and continuous, and that they have no time to study except while actually in class, yet they have made progress under Mr. Adilshah's auspices, and I am confident that in regular tuition of this character in English and in constant lectures on their duties lies the future advancement of the Constabulary to a wider mental outlook, greater self-possession, and a higher standard of manners. I therefore hope sincerely that some means may be found of providing for the cost of at least one additional trained teacher for this School. The men themselves are

receiving such encouragement to persevere as is possible by the grant of small rewards and prizes and by considering favourably the names of the most advanced, whenever promotions have to be made in the ranks.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties for the year 1913 :—

Resignations	129
Discharged	14
Dismissals	31
Deaths	49
Retirement on pension or gratuity	37
Total ...	260

The number of recruits enlisted during the year 1913 was 309 against 386 in 1912 and 245 in 1911. Great difficulty has been experienced in finding sufficient men to bring the force up to its sanctioned strength and to fill up vacancies, and were it not for the steady inflow of Maráthás from Ratnágiri there would be constant and serious shortage of Constables. Special recruiting parties have been sent to the Deccan districts, but have met with little or no success. The Ghati (*i. e.* the Deccan Marátha) is quite prepared to come to Bombay as a dock-labourer, water-carrier, smith, drain-cleaner, domestic servant, groom, peon, bullock-cart driver, musician, etc., but for some reason he is not so enamoured of service in the police as his confrere from Ratnágiri. As regards the Hindu from Upper India, known usually as the Pardeshi, there has recently been a marked decrease in applications for service which may be due to the prospect of higher wages, without the troubles of discipline, to be obtained in some of the larger works of public utility at present under construction in Bombay. In any case the Pardeshi makes a much less satisfactory policeman than the recruit from the Bombay Presidency, for apart from other failings he is in the first instance less educated, and he exhibits a tendency to become somewhat invertebrate and melancholic under the depressing effects of the Bombay monsoon. We have been able to obtain a fair number of Mahomedans from the Bombay Presideney and Northern India both for the Armed Police and Divisional Police as well as the Mounted Police. Such Marathas from the Deccan as do apply for service appear to have a preference for the last named branch.

Health.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during 1913 was 3,133 as compared with 2,546 in 1912 and 2,242 in 1911. Of the number of policemen admitted, 22 were suffering from tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Indian Constabulary	60·20	54·45
European Police	1·21	0·46

I have inserted a chart shewing the percentage of sickness in the Force during the last four years. The black line refers to the year under report.

Inspection of Arms and Accoutrements.

33. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

Musketry practice was regularly held by the Head Quarter Deputy Inspector.

The safety revolver range in the compound of the Head Police Office is under construction and will be completed shortly.

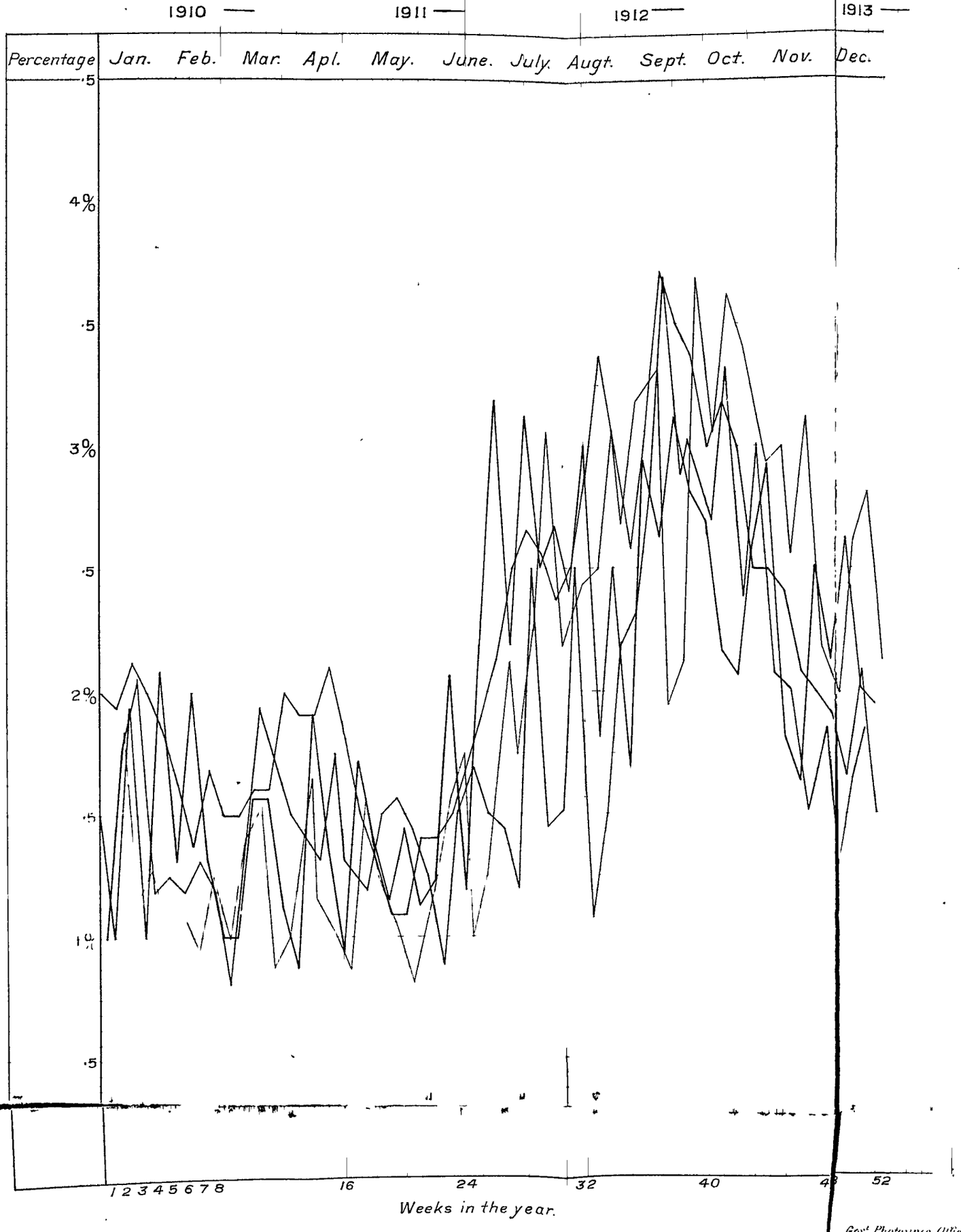
Street Accidents.

34. During the year under report 1,375 persons were injured and 46 killed by accident, as compared with 1,255 injured and 58 killed in the preceding year. The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.	
By Tram Cars	4	360	serious 32, slight 328
„ Motor Cars	9	329	
„ Hack Victorias	8	264	
„ Other public conveyances	11	171	
„ Private Conveyances	14	251	
Total ...	46	1,375	

To face page on health.

CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF SICKNESS. IN THE FORCE.



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Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona. 1914

35. During 1913 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows:— Conveyances.

Public Vehicles	...	...	...	12,384
Private „	...	...	...	6,736
Motor „	Private ...	...	... 1,652	1,810
	Plying for hire	...	... 158	

This shows an increase of 1,180 public conveyances (excluding motor vehicles) and an increase of 7 private vehicles. There is an increase of 402 motor vehicles.

Public conveyances consisted of 1,713 hack victorias, 65 hackeries, 10,590 labour carts, 15 hand carts and one single bullock cart.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 1,512 drivers for offences against the Act, while 9,708 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 5,120 drivers were warned by the department and 25 licenses were cancelled.

The Public Land Conveyance Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner rejected 357 horses and 53 victorias as unfit for further use.

36. The Bombay City Police have as usual performed a good deal of work outside the strict scope of police duty. For example, the Criminal Investigation Department received information that a Malabari Mahommedan was attempting to sell two Mahommedan girls in the City for Rs. 80 and Rs. 40, respectively. The girls were traced and taken care of by the Police. Eventually the parents of one child were discovered in Malabar and she was sent back to them. The other child was placed in the Musalman Girls' Orphanage. Miscellaneous.

In another case the Criminal Investigation Department was entreated to settle a case of incompatibility between husband and wife, coupled with cruelty on the part of the former. With the consent of both the parties, a Kazi was summoned, and after hearing the evidence on both sides a divorce was pronounced. As the wife was young and friendless she was placed temporarily in the Musalman Girls' Orphanage, and arrangements were subsequently made for her re-marriage with a more suitable husband.

In several cases people who have been stranded in Bombay have applied to the Commissioner of Police for assistance, and have been helped on their way by the collection of funds for the purpose from charitable residents of the City. Among these was an old Mahommedan from Cape Town, several women and children, a Turk whose passage was paid to Karachi, where he possessed relatives, and an Arab, his wife and two children who were supported for a few days and then given their passage money to Basra. In another case a mother and two children were provided with the means of reaching Bagdad, whither they were bound when misfortune overtook them. A married couple were assisted to Rangoon.

Details of the working of the Musalman Girls' Orphanage will be found in a separate report on that institution, to be shortly submitted to Government.

In all these cases I have been assisted by the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department; and such appeals as have been made to the charitable Indian public for funds in each case have invariably met with a generous response. After five years' experience I can safely say that for the relief of any case of distress, which is guaranteed by the Police Commissioner as really deserving, the residents of this City are prepared immediately to provide the requisite funds.

37. Nothing occurred during the year to disturb the harmonious relations existing between the Magistracy and the Police. The Magistracy and Police.

38. My thanks are due to the Divisional Police of all ranks, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the office staff for steady work throughout the year in their respective spheres. I am also indebted to Mr. F. C. Griffith and Mr. O. A. Harker, the Deputy Commissioners, for much assistance since I rejoined my appointment in October last.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. M. EDWARDES,

Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	2	4	...	6	...	2
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps .	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	..	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...		1	...	1	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice.	...	21	...	21	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	5	...	5	...	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	8	...	8	...	...
		Total ...	2	41	...	43	..	2
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	20	...	20	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	..	4	...	4	...	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	5	...	5	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	...	7	...	7	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	6	...	8	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	4	...	4	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	3	45	..	48	...	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333 335.	Grievous hurt	2	134	1	135	...	22
19	328	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt.	...	2	...	2	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	4	153	1	156	1	45
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	4	103	...	107	...	4
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	1	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	43	...	44	...	2
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	21	...	24	...	2
		Total ...	19	548	2	565	1	77
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 .	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	..	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	....	36	2	34	2	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	3	...	3	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913.

of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	REMARKS.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
1	16	3	1	20	...	...	20	
..	3	2	...	5	1	...	6	
...	7	...	1	8	...	...	8	
2	31	6	2	39	1	...	40	
2	8	1	9	18	...	...	18	
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	1 lunatic; 1 withdrawn.
...	4	1	...	5	...	...	5	
1	1	2	3	6	...	...	6	
...	4	2	1	7	...	...	7	
...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	1 died.
1	42	1	...	43	...	...	43	2 lunatics; 2 died.
8	56	32	14	103	9	1	112	1 lunatic; 2 died; 21 compounded.
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
9	69	23	9	102	41	6	143	41 compounded; 1 non-cognizable convicted.
2	49	8	44	101	9	2	110	
...	...	1	...	1	2	...	3	
...	30	12	...	42	25	5	67	1 non-cognizable convicted.
2	12	3	5	20	2	1	22	1 compounded.
25	280	86	87	455	88	15	543	4 lunatics; 5 died; 1 withdrawn; 63 compounded; 2 non-cognizable convicted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	14	10	6	32	4	...	36	
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1 lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—continued.						
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	22	1,198	48	1,172	2	10
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	22	1,237	50	1,209	4	11
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	39	...	39	1	21
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	16	...	16	...	8
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	55	...	55	1	24
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... / ordinary ...	... 59	... 4,910	... 118	... 4,851	... 34	... 80
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	17	745	6	756	15	28
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	2	153	...	155	1	5
37	419, 420	Cheating	9	284	1	292	...	14
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	20	1	20	...	2
39	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	2	...	2	...	...
		Total ...	88	6,114	126	6,076	50	129
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	4	156	...	160	...	1
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	143	32,341	...	32,484	...	251
		Total ...	147	32,497	...	32,644	...	252
		GRAND TOTAL ...	278	40,492	178	40,592	56	495

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

PART I—*continued.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
35	302	26	791	1,167	...	...	1,167	2 lunatics ; 4 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	316	36	798	1,200	4	...	1,204	3 lunatics ; 4 transferred.
...	12	5	...	17	26	8	43	18 compounded.
1	6	4	2	12	...	...	12	2 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	18	9	2	29	26	8	55	20 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	2,342	174	2,128	4,762	31	9	4,793	6 lunatics ; 9 transferred ; 8 compounded ; 2 non-cognizable convicted.
27	353	56	276	691	156	34	847	1 transferred ; 1 non-cognizable convicted.
2	108	34	5	147	1	...	148	
6	176	30	66	278	49	8	322	
1	13	3	...	17	27	3	44	1 lunatic ; 2 compounded.
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
114	2,994	297	2,475	5,892	264	54	6,156	7 lunatics ; 10 transferred ; 10 compounded ; 3 non-cognizable convicted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	129	25	...	154	41	16	195	1 withdrawn.
180	31,457	584	...	32,041	8,362	8,001	40,403	3 lunatics ; 3 died ; 6 transferred ; 90 withdrawn.
185	31,586	609	...	32,195	8,404	8,017	40,599	3 lunatics ; 3 died ; 6 transferred ; and 91 withdrawn.
364	35,225	1,043	3,364	39,810	8,787	8,094	48,597	17 lunatics ; 8 died ; 20 transferred ; 93 compounded ; 92 withdrawn and 5 non-cognizable convicted.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
1	115, 117, 118, 120.	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*													
2	121 to 130, 132 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	5	6	...	3	9	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory notes.	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216 and 216A.	Harbouring an offender	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	...	21	...	..	20	17	3	...	1	...	...	...	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 160.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	33	...	...	33	20	13	...	...	4	...	4	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	14	...	...	14	9	5	...	...	..	...	...	
		Total ...	5	78	...	3	79	57	22	...	2	4	...	4	
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder	...	12	...	...	11	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 lunatic, 1 withdrawn.
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	...	5	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	6	..	...	5	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	
15	377	Unnatural offence	2	4	...	..	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth..	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	1 died.
17	305, 308, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ...	3	4	...	...	13	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	2 died, 2 lunatics.
18	325, 329, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	6	140	..	...	132	73	69	...	10	10	2	8	2 died, 1 lunatic, 38 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	3	..	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	4	193	...	...	191	86	105	...	6	74	13	61	62 compounded, 1 non-cognizable convicted.
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	3	63	..	2	63	51	12	...	1	17	4	13	
22	340 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	5	...	5	
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	53	...	...	50	38	21	...	...	34	10	2	1 non-cognizable convicted.
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	2	10	...	...	20	12	8	...	1	2	1	1	1 compounded.
		Total ...	21	564	..	3	567	327	280	...	21	142	30	113	4 lunatics, 5 died, 101 compounded, 1 withdrawn, 2 non-cognizable convicted.
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*													
25	395 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	..	45	...	6	35	17	18	...	4	5	...	5	
27	270, 281, 283, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	302	...	1	309	319	41	...	1	...	...	...	2 lunatics, 4 transferred.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ..	6	409	...	7	395	336	59	...	6	5	...	5	3 lunatics, 4 transferred.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	57	...	2	55	17	38	..	...	40	8	32	23 compounded.
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	...	15	...	.	14	7	7	...	1	...	...	...	2 compounded.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	72	...	2	69	24	45	...	1	40	8	32	25 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART II—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail; under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as compared in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.														
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Theft ... ordinary	24	3,121	...	28	3,059	2,722	337	...	43	41	10	31	6 lunatics, 9 transferred, 5 compounded and 2 non-cognizable convicted;
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	6	535	...	5	521	433	91	...	11	178	36	142	1 transferred.
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	3	180	...	...	179	132	47	...	4	1	...	1	
37	419, 420	Cheating	15	264	...	1	278	211	67	...	...	55	6	49	
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	7	33	...	...	38	23	15	...	1	59	5	54	1 lunatic and 4 compounded.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	55	4,136	...	34	4,081	3,524	557	...	59	334	57	277	7 lunatics, 10 transferred, 9 compounded, 2 non-cognizable convicted.
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	4	178	...	...	178	144	29	...	4	51	19	32	1 withdrawn.
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	195	36,165	...	...	36,167	35,332	836	...	181	8,413	8,030	383	3 lunatics, 3 died, 6 transferred, 90 withdrawn.
		Total ...	199	36,338	...	...	36,340	35,476	864	...	185	8,465	8,049	416	3 lunatics, 3 died, 6 transferred, 91 withdrawn.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	286	41,691	...	47	41,521	39,744	1,777	...	274	8,900	8,144	946	17 lunatics, 6 died, 20 transferred, 135 compounded, 92 withdrawn, 4 non-cognizable convicted.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913.

Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1.	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505.	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	...	16	16	3	1	1	11	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 160, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	28	28	...	.....	8	15	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A.	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	1	2	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267.	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	4	4	...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489.	Making or using false trade marks.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	47	48	3	1	15	29	...	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316.	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389.	Extortion	...	3	3	...	.....	2	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	3	...	.....	2	...	1	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	4	4	...	.....	4	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	2	3,203	3,205	99	14	2,726	364	2	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt...	...	495	495	15	.....	400	80	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	3,702	3,704	114	14	3,130	444	2	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—*continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	1	9	10	1	.....	7	2	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	13	13	2	.....	9	1	1	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple) ...	1	57	58	2	1	50	5	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	79	81	5	1	66	8	1	...	...	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	4	78	82	9	.....	61	10	2	...	...	...
24	500 to 502...	Defamation	2	68	70	2	.....	63	5	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	1	443	444	14	.....	1	396	33	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	120	120	28	3	61	28	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	711	718	53	3	187	440	35	...	...	...
		OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.											
32	513 to 516 C. P. C.	Forfeiture of Bail Bonds .	...	5	5	...	.....	...	5	...	...	...	...
33	Act XI of 1890.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	11	11	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...
34	Acts XI of 1891 and XV of 1881.	The Indian Factories Act.	1	29	30	...	1	12	17	...	...	...	...
35	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	7	7	...	.....	4	3	...	...	...	...
36	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	26	26	2	.....	20	4	...	...	...	...
37	Act III of 1888.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	1	6,917	6,918	...	95	3,673	3,150	...	...	...	...
38	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	32	32	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	...
39	Act V of 1890.	The Municipal Servants Act B.	...	13	13	...	.. ...	...	13	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	7,040	7,042	2	105	3,710	3,225	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	14	11,582	11,596	177	124	7,110	4,146	39	...	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 25th March 1914.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year; and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c).
	Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*													
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	...	16	...	...	16	3	1	11	68 75	...	1	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	24	...	...	24	...	7	17	70·83	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	100·	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	.	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	100·	...	...	...	...
10	143, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	5	...	..	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	54	...	...	55	3	18	33	61·11	...	1	...	...
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	...	8	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	8	...	...	8	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	4	6,347	...	...	6,351	154	5,852	617	9·72	3	25	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	1,052	...	...	1,052	26	868	158	15·01	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4	7,403	...	...	7,407	180	6,424	775	10·46	3	25	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	1	11	...	...	12	1	9	2	18 18	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	15	...	...	15	2	10	1	6 66	2	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	2	86	...	...	88	2	79	6	6·07	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	3	112	...	...	115	5	98	9	8·03	2	1	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—*concluded.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 9 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.		
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and those who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 14 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	10	98	...	...	108	9	80	17	17·34	2	...	...	...
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	2	97	...	...	99	3	87	10	1·30	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance .	1	597	...	...	598	25	631	42	6·02	...	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	121	...	...	121	25	75	15	12·39	...	6	...	...
		Total ...	13	1,015	...	...	1,028	61	374	85	8·37	2	6	...	...
		Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.													
32	S. 513 to 516 C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bail bonds	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	100·	...	...	...	...
33	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	11	...	...	11	...	1	3	27·27	...	7	...	...
34	Act XI of 1891 and Act XV of 1891.	The Indian Factories Act	2	44	...	...	46	...	22	23	52·27	...	1	...	...
35	Act XV of 1882 ...	The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.	...	8	...	...	8	...	4	4	50·	...	...	...	...
36	Act XIII of 1859 .	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	33	...	...	33	3	26	4	12·12	...	...	...	...
37	Act III of 1888 ...	The City of Bombay Municipal Act	1	6,917	...	...	6,918	...	3,673	3,150	45·53	...	95	...	...
38	Act IV of 1902 ...	The City of Bombay Police Act ...	...	33	...	...	33	...	1	30	90·90	...	2	...	...
39	Act V of 1880 ...	The Municipal Servants Act B. ...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	100·	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	7,064	...	...	7,067	3	3,727	3,232	45·75	...	105	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	21	15,656	...	...	15,660	252	11,147	4,134	26·40	9	138	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 25th March 1914.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate,
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1913.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.	Rs.		
(*A*).—*Cognizable.*							
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	936	228	24·35	1,41,634	21,391	15·10	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	117	...	...	17,565	...	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts.	4,497	2,516	55·94	3,20,541	1,05,924	33·04	
2. Robbery ... *a.* Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Robbery ... *b.* Other robbery.	28	12	42·85	1,497	429	28·65	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	659	255	38·69	2,20,160	84,523	38·30	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	4	...	...	305	...	...	
5. Possession of stolen property...	70	70	100·00	1,323	1,323	100·00	
Total ...	6,194	3,198	51·63	6,85,460	2,31,155	33·72	
(*B*).—*Non-cognizable.*							
6. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	6	2	33·33	450	300	66·66	
Total ...	6	2	33·33	450	300	66·66	

Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2 ... ... 50 cases.
Column 3 ... ... 19 cases.
Column 5 ... ... Rs. 43,166.
Column 6 ... ... Rs. 9,198.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police in the year 1913.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ..	3	8	...	33	17	72*	42	228	8	18	2,227	99	79	2,834
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	10

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	11,80,925	92,909	12,73,834	22	9,79,445	...	21	392	128·72	345·60	40,228	14·19	
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* Jamadars and other Native Officers of higher rank, such as Subhedars and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1913.

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.					Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay ...	164	3,659	148	2,541	173	230	150	2	29	9	345	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	...

Range.	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.					Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on total actual strength of			Remarks.
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.																
		By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Bombay ...	243	1,127	148	1,071	309	449	701	630	553	37	129	31	15	2	49	112·70	2·04	1·82	134 Vacancies.

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1913.

Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1913.	Number of Inquests during 1912.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
(i) Justifiable homicide	...	1	...	1
(ii) Culpable homicide (amounting to murder); offender committed suicide	...	1	...	1
(iii) Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code ...	30	29	1	...
(iv) Rash and negligent acts	13	19	...	6
Total ...	43	50		
Suicidal Cases.				
(i) By cutting throat	5	3	2	...
(ii) „ Drowning	33	35	...	2
(iii) „ Hanging	8	7	1	...
(iv) „ Stabbing	...	2	...	2
(v) „ Jumping out of a window, terrace, building, &c. ...	10	8	2	...
(vi) „ Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion ...	...	2	...	2
(vii) „ Opium, arsenic and other poisons	42	29	13	...
(viii) „ Shooting	3	5	...	2
(ix) „ Burning	2	4	..	2
Total ...	103	95		
Accidental Deaths.				
(1) Accidents on board the ships	9	4	5	...
(2) „ by mill machinery	8	6	2	...
(3) „ by railway trains	31	25	6	...
(4) „ by tram cars	1	5	...	4
(5) „ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c. ...	11	15	...	4
(6) „ by being knocked down by a run-away horse ...	...	2	...	2
(7) „ in the new Docks	3	6	...	3
(8) „ by blasting operations	2	...	2	...
(9) Accidental drowning	21	11	10	...
(10) „ poisoning	10	10	...	...
(11) „ suffocation...	[illegible]	1	2	...
(12) „ burns	3	3	...	...
(13) „ fall from houses, buildings, &c.	14	5	9	...
(14) „ fall from scaffoldings, ladders, &c.	23	14	9	...
(15) „ injuries by carts, carriages, &c.	22	20	2	...
(16) „ fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain on them ...	5	3	2	...
(17) „ fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c. on them ...	3	5	...	2
(18) „ fall of metal plates, iron girders, &c., on them ...	5	2	3	...
(19) „ fall of houses, buildings, &c. on them ..	6	6	...	...
(20) „ Scalds	4	...	4	...
(21) Accidentally Electrocutized	...	1	...	1
(22) Hydrophobia, snake bite, &c.	2	...	2	...
(23) Accidental fall on road, pavements, &c. (while walking) ...	3	...	3	...
(24) Miscellaneous	2	3	...	1
Total ...	191	147		

Return of Inquests, &c.—concluded.

Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1913.	Number of Inquests during 1912.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
Deaths otherwise caused.				
(i) Still born	1	...	1	...
(ii) Natural causes	76	49	27	...
(iii) Judicial strangulation	1	3	...	2
Found dead	12	6	6	...
„ drowned	13	30	...	17
Grand Total of the year ...	440	380	114	54

Coroner's Office,
Bombay, 15th January 1914.

(Signed) G. F. CHALK,
Coroner of Bombay.

True copy.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1913.

Serial No.	Offences.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Result of persons convicted.						Remarks.
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	
1	Theft	146	124	22	17	12	79	5	9	2	
2	House-breaking and Theft .	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	10	9	1	2	...	3	1	2	1	
4	Receiving Stolen Property .	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6	House-trespass	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
7	Cheating	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	
8	Public Conveyance Act ...	222	216	6	...	...	...	212	...	4	
9	Gambling	13	13	...	...	...	5	6	...	2	
10	Possession of Stolen Property.	8	7	1	1	...	4	1	...	1	
11	Cruelty to Animals ...	47	47	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	
12	Begging for Alms	72	67	5	1	39	...	10	...	17	
13	Drunkenness	13	11	2	...	3	1	4	...	3	
14	Indecent Behaviour ...	6	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
15	Obstruction by Squatters ...	41	41	...	...	...	...	39	...	2	
16	Letting off Fireworks ...	10	10	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	
17	Prostitution	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Playing Music without License.	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
19	Selling Cocaine ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
20	Offences under the Municipal Act.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
21	Other offences under Police Act.	143	141	2	...	1	...	126	...	14	
	Total ...	745	704	41	23	55	95	466	12	53	

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Parsees during the year 1913.

Serial No.	Name of Deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of Report of death to Police.	Hour and day of Report to Coroner.	Hour and day of Commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposal of body.
1	Sorabji Framji	3-45 P. M., 5th January 1913.	4 P. M., 5th January 1913.	4-35 P. M., 5th January 1913.	6-45 P. M., 5th January 1913.	7-15 P. M., 5th January 1913.
2	Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Doctor.	Some time between 1 P. M., and 5-30 P. M., on 30th March 1913.	5-30 P. M., 30th March 1913.	7-30 P. M., 30th March 1913.	9-15 A. M., 31st March 1913.	10 A. M., 31st March 1913.
3	Munchersha Pirosha Dalal ...	6-45 A. M., 16th April 1913.	9-30 A. M., 16th April 1913.	9-50 A. M., 16th April 1913.	10 A. M., 16th April 1913.	10-30 A. M., 16th April 1913.
4	Dorabsha Edulji Mody ...	6 A M., 27th May 1913.	6 A. M., 27th May 1913.	6-30 A. M., 27th May 1913.	9-50 A. M., 27th May 1913.	10-15 A. M., 27th May 1913.
5	Jamsetji Cawasji Mistry ...	5 A. M., 6th July 1913.	9-20 A. M., 6th July 1913.	9-30 A. M., 6th July 1913.	11 A. M., 6th July 1913.	11-20 A. M., 6th July 1913.
6	Shapurji Burjorji Fraser ...	7-15 A. M., 6th August 1913.	*6-45 A. M., 6th August 1913.	7-30. A. M., 6th August 1913.	10-15 A. M., 6th August 1913.	10-40 A. M., 6th August 1913.
7	Dhunjisha Dosabhoy ...	8 A. M., 6th August 1913.	8-30 A. M., 6th August 1913.	9-30 A. M., 6th August 1913.	1-30 P. M., 6th August 1913.	2-20 P. M., 6th August 1913.
8	Rustomji Hormasji ...	10 A. M., 19th August 1913.	11-10 A. M., 19th August 1913.	11-40 A. M., 19th August 1913.	5-30 P. M., 19th August 1913.	6 P. M., 19th August 1913.
9	Homabai Fardunji ...	8-45 A. M., 22nd August 1913.	9-30 A. M., 22nd August 1913.	10 A. M., 22nd August 1913.	1-15 P. M., 22nd August 1913.	1-30 P. M., 22nd August 1913.
10	Dosabhai Mancherji Choksi .	9 A. M., 14th September 1913.	11-50 A. M., 14th September 1913.	1 P. M., 14th September 1913.	5 P. M., 14th September 1913.	5-15 P. M., 14th September 1913.
11	Ardeshir Khudabux ...	2-30 A. M., 6th October 1913.	2 45 A. M., 6th October 1913.	9-30 A. M., 6th October 1913.	6 P. M., 6th October 1913.	7 P. M., 6th October 1913.
12	Kaikhusroo Ruttonsha Commissariatwalla.	5-30 A. M., 22nd October 1913.	6-30 A. M., 22nd October 1913.	8 A. M., 22nd October 1913.	10-5 A. M., 22nd October 1913.	10-30 A. M., 22nd October 1913.
13	Rustomji Manockji Mullafiroz.	1 P. M., 5th December 1913.	5-30 P. M., 5th December 19 3.	10 P. M., 5th Dec. 1913.	9-30 A. M., 6th December 1913.	9-45 A. M., 6th December 1913.
14	Dhunbai, widow of Cawasji Hormusji.	Some time between 9 A. M. and 5-30 P. M. on 24th December 1913.	6-30 P M., 24th December 1913.	8 P. M., 24th December 1913.	8-30 A. M., 25th December 1913.	8-55 A. M., 25th December 1913.

* Police received information of the attempt of suicide at 6-45 A. M. and the individual died at 7-15 A. M.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1914.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Annual and Periodical Reports.

Review of the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1913.

No. 5110.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1914.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4712—7, dated the 1st May 1914—
Submitting the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1913.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 4713—7, dated the 1st May 1914.

RESOLUTION.—The rapid increase in genuine reported crime which had been a marked feature of the three previous years in Bombay City suffered a check in 1913. The number of true cognizable police cases under the Indian Penal Code, in 1909 as low as 4,552, had risen by 1911 to 7,086. In 1912 it was 7,599. In 1913 it showed an increase of 16 only upon that figure, the number being 7,615.

2. The explanation of the rapid increase in crime recorded in the last few years must be sought partly, no doubt, in the various changes which have taken place in the police force during those years. In 1910, three new sub-divisional police stations were opened, and have been worked on an improved system. A reorganization of the force commenced in 1912, and a gradual increase in the actual strength of the force has been carried out in the last few years. All these factors have contributed to increase facilities for the reporting and detection of crime. It is less easy, however, to account for the standstill at which the upward movement of the figures arrived in 1913. Two more sub-divisional stations were opened at the commencement of the year, and the actual strength of the force exceeded that reported in the previous year by 85 men. The rapid increase in registered crime in 1910 and 1911 was no doubt due only in part to the opening of the three new stations, and must be attributed largely to the improvement in registration which has been conspicuous not only in the city but throughout the Presidency. Increases due to this cause could not be expected to continue indefinitely. Nevertheless, the absence of appreciable growth in the crime register in 1913 is unexpected, and is probably due to temporary causes, the nature of which is obscure.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the police and magistracy during the year was 60,861, as against 66,844 in 1912. The number of cognizable cases reported to the police was 40,492, against 46,752 in 1912. Of these the great majority were under class VI, *i. e.*, offences under special and local laws, such as the City of Bombay Police Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and other petty offences. The number of cases reported under class VI fell from 38,894 to 32,497. This decline more than accounts for the decline in the totals of cases reported, and is attributed to a decrease of prosecutions under the heads "cocaine" and "hawkers". The decrease under "cocaine" is reported to be due in some measure to the prosecution and imprisonment of certain notable traffickers in the drug, and partly also to the fact that the officers of the Abkari Department have now been empowered to prosecute their own cases without reference to the police.

4. During the year, 40,492 cognizable cases were reported to the police, 39,810 were classified as true, and 35,225 resulted in conviction. The number of convictions under the Penal Code (classes I to V) was 3,639, as against 4,369 in 1912. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 98·10 under class VI and 47·78 in cases under the Penal Code. The latter percentage has shown a decided downward tendency for a number of years past, the number of convictions, however, varying but little. This state of affairs is not so satisfactory as might be wished.

5. The percentage of true cases of all classes which remained "undetected" rose from 5·96 to 8·32. The bulk of the increase is traced to cases of lurking house-trespass, theft, and criminal breach of trust, in the C Division,

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where the opening of two new police stations led to increased registration of complaints. Out of 24 cases of murder and attempt at murder, 9 were undetected, and 2 remained pending at the end of the year. As regards recovery of stolen property, although there was a slight increase in the absolute value of property recovered, the percentage of that recovered to that alleged to have been stolen fell from 39·52 to 33·72.

6. The number of officers and men punished was 397 as against 399, and the rewards granted fell from 1,499 to 1,127. It is observed that good service tickets were granted much less freely, and silver stripes more freely, than in the previous year. The percentage of literacy in the force continues to improve. The lectures and instruction in English which are being given to constables cannot fail to have beneficial results.

7. The number of recruits enlisted was 309 only, against 386 in 1912. Great difficulty is reported to have been experienced in finding sufficient men to bring the force up to its sanctioned strength, and the Commissioner makes some interesting remarks on the tendencies and preferences of the various classes from which the force is recruited. Marathas from Ratnágiri and Muhammadans both from the Bombay Presidency and from Northern India are the classes from which recruits are most readily obtained. Government consider it important, however, that the force should be recruited on as broad a basis as possible, and trust that the Commissioner will not relax his efforts to attract Ghati Marathas and Upper India Hindus into the service. The schemes for the construction of new police stations, the lack of which latter is referred to by Mr. Edwardes as delaying the progress of reorganization, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

8. The police had, as usual, much work of a miscellaneous nature to carry out. There were 540 motor-cars registered during the year, and 319 licenses and certificates of competency were issued to drivers of public motor vehicles. There were 338 accidents, of which 9 were fatal, caused by motor vehicles, as compared with 1,421, of which 46 were fatal, caused by all classes of vehicles. The arms census threw a large amount of extra work upon the police during the year.

9. A few of the statistics quoted in this resolution give, at first sight, a not altogether favourable impression of the work of the police for the year. Statistics can, however, be as misleading in police work as in any other subject. The returns of the year under review probably give a far more accurate account of existing crime than was given by the reports of some years back. If convictions under the Penal Code decreased in number in 1913, it is at least satisfactory that true crime, so far as can be judged, did not increase. In a review of the year's work, it is impossible for Government to pass over the deplorable effects which were caused by the misconduct of a commissioned officer of the force. Government are satisfied, however, that the City police force as a whole is in a sound state of efficiency, and continues to do good work. Their acknowledgments are due to the Commissioner of Police for this result.

(Signed) A. F. KINDERSLEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press (for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
The Government of India,
The Under Secretary of State for India. } By letter.